



2020



ANNUAL REPORT

MANDATE

The mandate of BPS is to ensure the safety and security of the peoples of Botswana. The organisation is established by an Act of Parliament under Section 6 of the Police Act, Cap. 21:01. The Act outlines the mandate of the BPS as follows,

“The Service shall be employed throughout Botswana to protect life and property, prevent and detect crime, repress internal disturbances, maintain security and public tranquility, apprehend offenders, duly enforce all written laws with which it is directly charged, and generally maintain the peace.”

Vision

‘A law enforcement Agency of Repute’

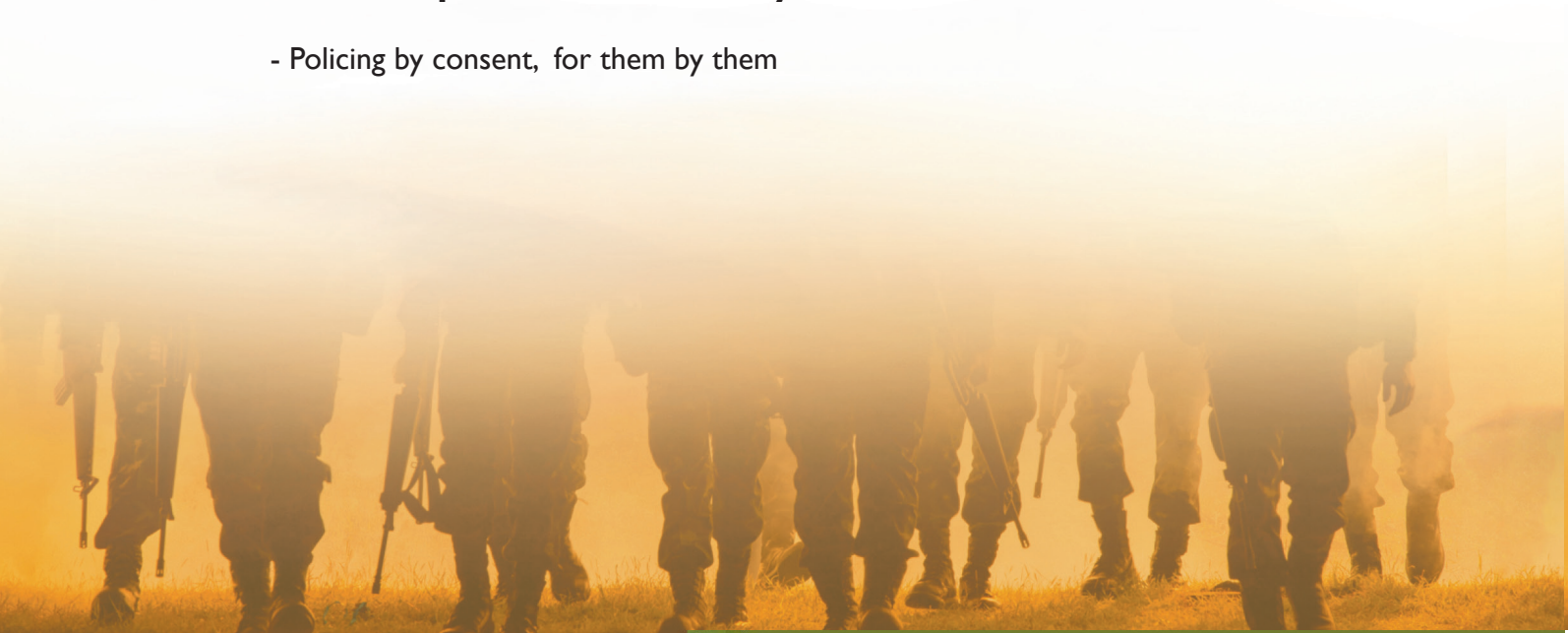
- The BPS will be an upright organisation that upholds its mandate according to the dictates of the Country's Statutes and all international policing conventions.

Mission

- The BPS exists for residents of Botswana and to provide to them a service that is consistent with International Policing Standards. The Mission understands that a Total Policing Service must be offered with the consent of the Customer and with the Customer.

‘To provide a Professional Policing Service, in partnership with the Community’

- **Professional Policing:**
 - Expert Service that is consistent with international policing standards.
- **Partnership with the community:**
 - Policing by consent, for them by them





POLICE HEADQUARTERS

CORE VALUES

BOTHO

Courteous
Responsive
Respectful

EXCELLENCE

Accountable
Knowledgeable
Responsive
Accurate
Customer Focused

INTEGRITY

Ethical
Transparent
Confidential
Honest
Impartial

TEAMWORK

Espirit De Corps
Pull together
Collective Responsibility



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Mr Keabetswe Makgophe Commissioner of Police

It is always a pleasure to release Botswana Police Service Annual Report. This platform provides an opportunity to illustrate the extent to which BPS delivers on its mandate of promoting public safety and security.

BPS continued to perform satisfactorily over the years, including the year under review. During the year 2020, offences relating to property declined by 9.0%. However, those against the person and morality increased by 5.9% and 7.8%, respectively. The latter comprises, amongst others, defilement of persons under the age of 18 years, which increased by 51.1%. Regarding road safety, there was a decrease of 28.9% in the number of people who died due to road traffic accidents.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought uncertainties and unprecedented challenges in policing. However, community safety remained a policing priority. In particular, assurance of human rights, especially in cases of GBV and child abuse prevention, which rose during the pandemic, was identified as a critical milestone. In this regard, resources were refocused to intensify crime prevention strategies. Amongst

these is the introduction of a Police Child-Friendly Service Centre to provide a conducive environment for victims of child abuse.

The performance of police officers during the year was amazing. When other people took shelter in their homes to avoid coronavirus infection, the officers were out there professionally carrying out their regular tasks.

Crime prevention strategies will never be effective without the efforts of all who are affected by crime, including development partners and citizens. The contributions made in this regard are recognised. BPS remains receptive to partnerships and collaborations in the fight against crime. These ideals, as espoused in the community policing approach, will remain BPS mainstay.

BPS will continue to adapt its services to match safety and security requirements. Officers will render such services in a manner consistent with the customer value proposition articulated in the vision statement – “to be a law enforcement agency of repute”.

K. Makgophe
Commissioner of Police

Botswana Police Service (BPS) forms part of the Armed Forces, and according to Section 48 (1) of the Constitution of Botswana Chapter 01:01, ***“the supreme command of the Armed Forces of the Republic shall vest in the President and he/she shall hold the office of Commander-in-Chief.”***



His Excellency Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi
President of the Republic of Botswana

“In order to attain public safety, Government has prioritised the reduction of violent and intrusive crimes such as robberies and break-ins as well as serious crimes like murder, rape and threat to kill. Strategies in place yielded positive results as the country saw a decline in violent, intrusive and serious crimes.” His Excellency, Dr Mokgweetsi E.K. Masisi (SONA 9th November, 2020.)

Botswana Police Service falls under the Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security. The Minister, by powers vested on him/her under Section 50 (4) of the Constitution of Botswana Chapter: 01:01, **“A Minister shall be responsible, under the direction of the President for such business of the government of Botswana (including the administration of any department of Government) as the President may assign to him/her.”**



Honourable Thomas Kagiso Mmusi, MP
Minister of Defence, Justice and Security

“Botswana Police Service will continue to collaborate extensively with other security organs (both internally and externally and across the border) with a view to guarantee safety and security of Botswana and Batswana.” Minister of Defence, Justice and Security, Hon. Thomas K. Mmusi at the handing over of Tsolamosese Police Post (29th October, 2020.)

3.1 Commissioner of Police

BPS is headed by the Commissioner in accordance with Section 4 (1), of the Police Act Chapter 21:01, ***“the Commissioner shall, subject to this Act and the general direction of the President, have the command, superintendence, direction and control of the Service and shall be responsible to the President for maintaining peace and good order throughout Botswana.”***



Mr Keabetswe Makgophe
Commissioner of Police

3.2 Deputy Commissioners

Deputy Commissioners were Mr David M. G. Mosetse accountable for Crime Investigations, Ms Dinah Marathe responsible for Operations and Mr Phemelo Ramakorwane in-charge of Support Services having succeeded Mr Tapudzani P. Gabolekwe who retired earlier in the year. Mr Mosetse was later seconded to Botswana Public Service College.



Mr David M. G. Mosetse
Deputy Commissioner
Crime Investigations



Ms Dinah Marathe
Deputy Commissioner
Operations



Mr Phemelo P. Ramakorwane
Deputy Commissioner
Support Services

Botswana Police Service carried out its business under three functional areas of Operations, Support Services and Crime Investigations. Each area is led by a Deputy Commissioner.

4.1 Operations

The Operations arm is responsible for general duty policing provided through five Police Divisions; Northern, Southern, South Central, North Central and North West, which are headquarters to 17 Police Districts that command 82 Police Stations and 412 Police Posts across the country.

In addition to the Divisions, there are three more Branches that fall under this Function. There is Operations Branch that is responsible for the effective deployment of resources and monitoring of operational standards. The Traffic Branch mobilises traffic law enforcement logistics. There is also the Anti-Stock Theft Branch which coordinates strategies for preventing and detecting stock theft.



SACP Matthews M. Letsholo
Divisional Commander
South Central



SACP Harrison P. Digobe
Divisional Commander
South



SACP Christopher B. Mbulawa
Divisional Commander
North Central



SACP Cynthia R. Setilo
Divisional Commander
North



SACP Committee Tlalanyane
Divisional Commander
North West



SACP Pilane Sebigi
Director, Operations



SACP Maluti P. Segola
Director, Anti-Stock Theft



SACP Katlholo G. Mosimanegape
Director, Traffic

4.2 Crime Investigations

The Crime Investigations area accounts for specialised investigations, including providing forensic evidence and gathering crime intelligence. The Criminal Investigations Department (CID) is responsible for the investigation of more serious crimes. The Forensic Science Services (FSS) carries out scientific examination of evidence found at crime scenes. The Crime Intelligence Branch (CRIB) manages information to prevent and detect crime. The Internal Affairs Branch maintains professional integrity in the BPS by investigating incidents and possible suspicions of lawbreaking and professional misconduct attributed to police officers. The International Relations & Liaison Branch is responsible for coordinating cooperation with other law enforcement agencies. The Cyber Forensics Branch investigates the cyber-related crime.



SACP Dr Baboloki H. Tumediso
Director, Forensic Science Services



SACP Busang C. Lesola
Director, Criminal Investigations Department



SACP Matthews Maduwane
Director, Internal Affairs



SACP Goitsilwe N. Lesetedi
Director, Crime Intelligence



SACP Precious O. Thabiwa
Director, International Relations & Liaison



SACP Kealeboga Keeditse
Director, Cyber Forensics

4.3 Support Services

The functional area manages resources for policing. The arm comprises; Strategy Development & Performance Monitoring responsible for developing and monitoring police strategies; Departmental Management Services accountable for corporate services; Development, Finance & Procurement responsible for the management of finances and development projects; Special Support Group provides operational support and maintenance of public order; Transport & Telecommunications Branch manages police transport and telecommunications; and the Air Support Branch manages airborne law enforcement operations. The functional area also includes Police College accountable for recruitment and training as well as the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), which caters for regional and continental training of law enforcement officers.



SACP Stephen Tsheko
Director, Strategy Development
and Performance Monitoring



SACP Goboletswe Dimeku
Director,
Transport and Telecommunications



SACP Solomon S. Mantswe
Director, Departmental
Management Services



SACP Arthur Johnson
Director, Air Support



SACP Moore Gondo
Police Advisor, Ministry of Defence,
Justice and Security



SACP Wilhelmina M. Petje
Director, Development Finance and
Procurement



SACP Maseng Mathiba
Managing Director, International Law
Enforcement Academy



ACP Lesego G. Phonchi
Acting Director, Police College



ACP L. Moshabi
Acting Commander SSG

CRIME OVERVIEW



In general, crime went down by 22.8% from 160,517 cases in 2019 to 123,901 incidents in 2020. These figures include Penal Code offences which declined by 14.5%, and offences under other statutes which decreased by 40.8%. The substantial reduction in crime is as a result of crime prevention strategies as well as the restricted movement of people sanctioned under the Emergency Powers (Covid – 19) Regulations.

Table 1: General crime trends - 2019 & 2020

Type of Offence	Year 2019	Year 2020	Percentage Change
Penal Code	110, 014	94, 039	-14.5 %
Other Statutes	50, 503	29, 877	-40.8 %
Total	160, 517	123, 916	-22.8 %

5.1 Classification of Crime

5.1.1 Offences Relating to Property

This category of crime comprises housebreaking & theft, store breaking & theft, burglary & theft, theft of motor vehicle and stock theft. The category registered an overall decrease of 9.03% from 9,336 cases in 2019 to 8,493 in 2020. All of the offences went down save for stock theft that increased by 2.5%.

Table 2: Trends of Offences Relating to Property - 2019 & 2020

Offence	Year 2019	Year 2020	Percentage Change
House breaking & theft	2, 459	2, 216	-9.9%
Burglary & theft	1, 904	1, 836	-3.6%
Store breaking & theft	1, 762	1, 402	-20.4%
Robbery	1, 170	1, 022	-12.6%
Stock theft	1, 856	1, 902	2.5%
Theft of motor vehicle	185	111	-37.8%
Total	9, 336	8, 489	-9.07%

5.1.2 Offences Against the Person

These offences include murder and threat to kill. An increase of 5.9% was recorded during the year 2020 with murder declining by 30.9% whilst threat to kill went up by 23.3%.

Table 3: Trends of Offences Against the Person – 2019 & 2020

Offence	Year 2019	Year 2020	Percentage Change
Threat to kill	678	836	23.3%
Murder	320	221	-30.9 %
Total	998	1, 057	5.9 %

5.1.3 Offences Against Morality

The Penal Code identifies rape and defilement of persons under the age of 18 years as some offences against morality. These two crimes rose by 7.8%. The increase is due to a substantial rise in defilement of 51.1% whilst rape incidents declined by 15.3%.

Table 4: Trends of Offences Against Morality – 2019 & 2020

Offence	Year 2019	Year 2020	Percentage Change
Rape	2, 265	1, 919	-15.3 %
Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years	1, 208	1, 825	51.1 %
Total	3, 473	3, 744	7.8 %

5.2 Significant Crime Trends

5.2.1 Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Gender Based Violence refers to harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender. Such actions result in physical, sexual and psychological harm amongst others. Gender Based Violence is

characterised by incidents of murder, rape, threat to kill and defilement of persons under the age of 18 years. Investigations of such offences reveal that women and children are the most vulnerable.

Table 5: The distribution of GBV related incidents by victim's gender – 2020

Type of offence	Males	Females	Total
Murder	46.15%	53.85%	100.00%
Threat to kill	12.20%	87.80%	100.00%
Rape	0.36%	99.64%	100.00%
Defilement	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total	4.39%	95.61%	100.00%

5.2.2 Drugs & Related Substances

The distribution and use of drugs and related substances remained a feature of transnational organised criminal activities. The total number of incidents involving drugs and related substances rose by 12.8% from 1,466 cases in 2019 to 1,653 in 2020.

Table 6: Trend of cases involving drugs & related substances – 2019 & 2020

Type of offence	Year 2019	Year 2020	Percentage Change
Unlawful possession of dagga	1,403	1,409	0.4%
Unlawful possession of hard drugs	62	61	-1.6%
Unlawful dealing in dagga	-	125	-
Trafficking in dagga	-	58	-
Trafficking in hard drugs	1	0	-100.0%
Total	1,466	1,653	12.8%

Table 7: Type of drugs detected – 2019 & 2020

Type of drug	Year 2019		Year 2020	
	Cases	Weight	Cases	Weight
Dagga	1403	699.142 Kg	1592	1002.807 Kg
Cocaine	13	260.367 g	11	41.910 g
Meth Cathinone	47	912.900 g	48	4249.702 g
Crystal Meth-amphetamine	2	0.404 g	1	0.560 g
Ephedrine	1	9.039 kg	1	46.673 g
Total	1466	-	1653	-

5.2.3 Wildlife Crime

Wildlife crime, especially, smuggling of animal products, is one of the major transnational organised crime. During the year under review, an increase of 37.3% was recorded in respect of incidents involving elephants and rhinos. The total value of elephant tusks and rhinoceros' horns went down by 78.5%.

Table 8: Trend of cases involving elephant tusks and rhino horns – 2019 & 2020

Year	No. of cases	Elephant Tusks		Rhino horns	Value (BWP)
		Whole Tusk	Pieces		
Year 2019	51	94	70	5	927,204.48
Year 2020	70	60	47	0	199,133.12
Percentage Change	37.3%	-36.2%	-32.9%	-100.0%	-78.5%

5.2.4 Human Trafficking

The prevalence of human trafficking continues to be a source of concern globally. As in the previous year, BPS registered seven cases were registered in the year 2020. However, the number of victims of human trafficking increased by 25.0% during the year under review and females were in the majority. Investigations revealed that Botswana is used mainly as a transit rather than a destination for human trafficking.

Table 9: Human trafficking victimisation by gender – 2019 & 2020

Year	Males	Females	Total
Year 2019	9	3	12
Year 2020	8	7	15
Percentage Change	-11.1%	133.3%	25.0%

5.2.5 Cyber Fraud

Criminal syndicates continue to invent new ways of exploiting cyberspace to their advantage, in the process swindling fraud victims large sums of money. The year observed a spike in the number of cyber fraud incidents and the amount of money involved.

The number of reported cases rose sharply from 63 incidents in the year 2019 to 167 cases in 2020. Similarly, the total value involved increased from an estimate of **P45,140,969.40** recorded during the year 2019 to **P415,922,077.24** in 2020. The actual figures are suspected to be higher than recorded numbers as victims often suffer their losses in silence.

Table 10: Trends of cyber fraud – 2019 & 2020

Method	No. of Cases		Amount Involved (BWP)	
	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2019	Year 2020
Debit/Credit Card Fraud	2	2	154,520.04	2,379,514.40
Internet Scam	31	29	28,565,772.04	8,226,088.44
Bank Loan Application Fraud	13	11	12,468,875.00	4,619,544.26
Cheque Identity Fraud	5	8	3,951,802.32	3,941,425.40
Social Media Related Crimes	12	47	0.00	797,813.24
Online Deception	0	12	0.00	2,725,752.92
Personation	0	14	0.00	4,171,197.28
E-Crimes	0	44	0.00	389,060,741.30
Total	63	167	45,140,969.40	415,922,077.24

5.3 Crime Distribution

Policing is distributed through Police Divisions cascading to Districts, Stations and Posts that cover the length and breadth of the country as mentioned earlier in the Report.

5.3.1 Distribution by Police Division

Crime is influenced by factors such as population, racial and ethnic makeup, composition by age and gender, educational levels and prevalent family structures. The South Central Division, which is a more populated area covering the capital city, continued to register the largest numbers in crime as in the past years.

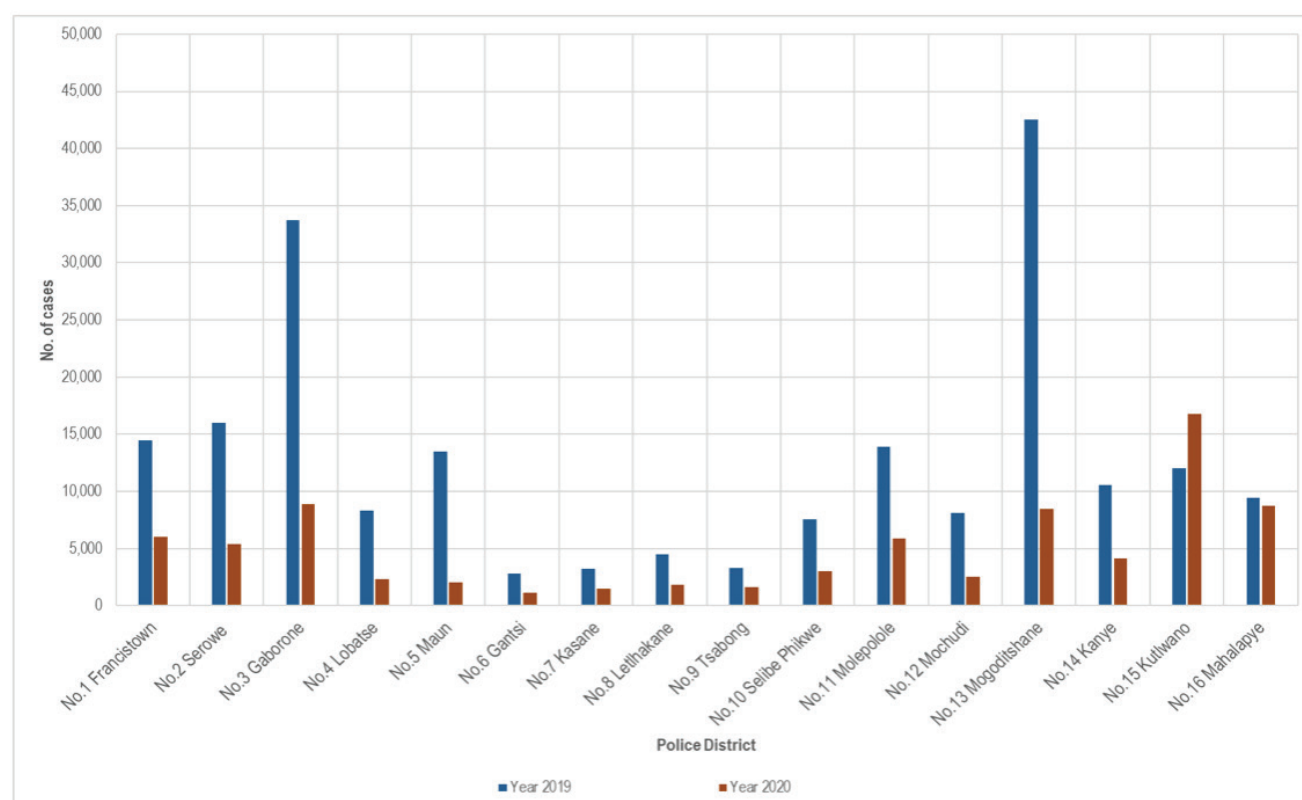
Table 11: Crime Distribution per Police Division – 2019 & 2020

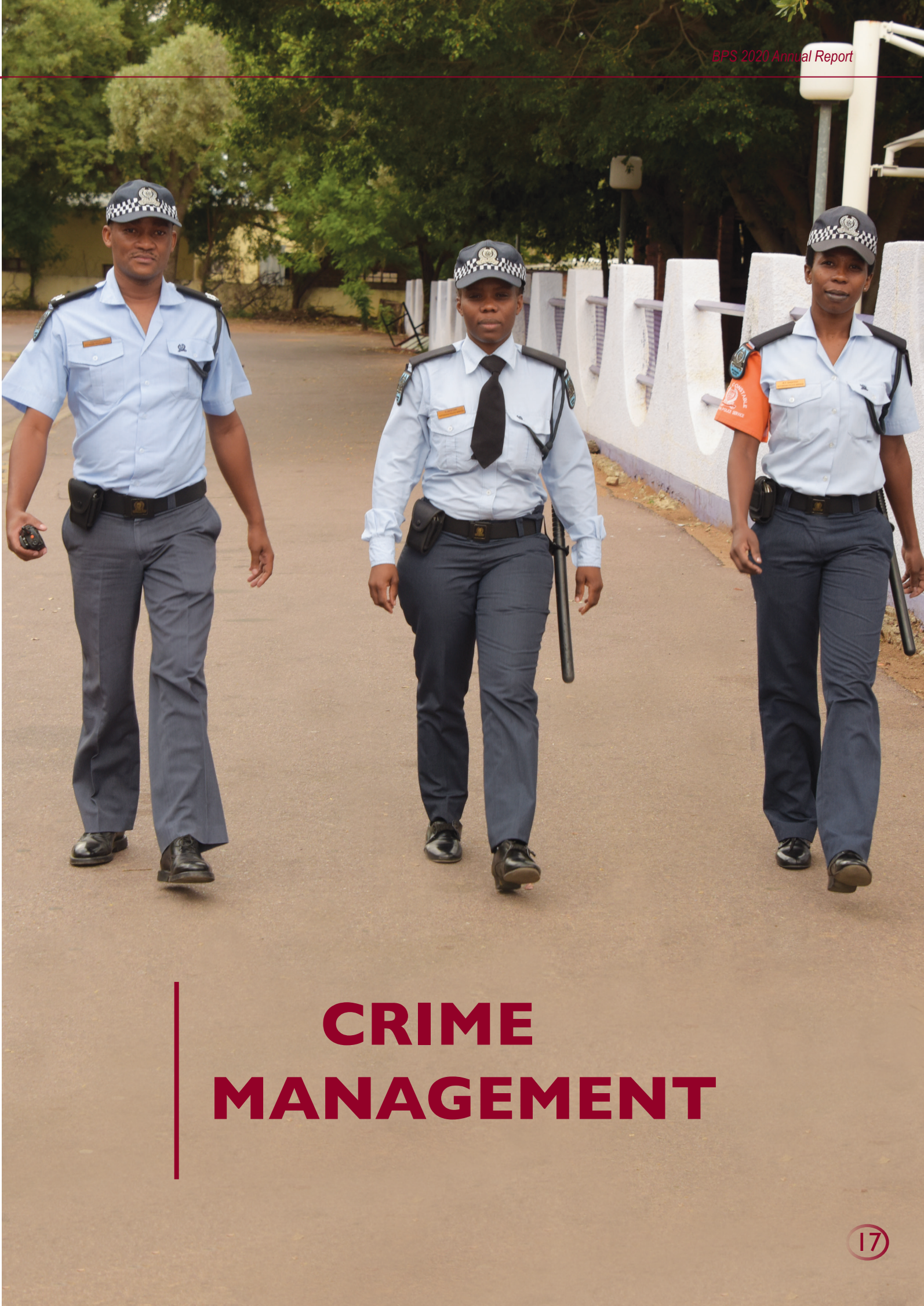
Police Division	Penal Code				Other Statutes			
	Year 2019	Year 2020	Total	Relative Value	Year 2019	Year 2020	Total	Relative Value
South Central	46,558	11,386	57,944	36%	37,850	8,460	46,310	37%
Northern	22,547	18,812	41,359	26%	20,698	7,486	28,184	23%
Southern	20,840	7,975	28,815	18%	18,097	7,193	25,290	20%
North Central	20,069	12,330	32,399	20%	17,394	6,738	24,132	19%
Total	110,014	50,503	160,517	100%	94,039	29,877	123,916	100%

5.3.2 Distribution by District

The risk of suffering a crime is not uniformly distributed. Police Districts in more urban areas such as No. 3 (Gaborone), No.13 (Mogoditshane) and No.15 (Kutlwano) recorded more significant numbers of crime. Larger numbers of crime were also recorded in the districts covering major villages, including Molepolole and Mahalapye.

Chart 1: Distribution of crime per Police District





CRIME MANAGEMENT

6.1 Visible Policing

Visible Policing remains one of the timeless crime prevention strategies that BPS continues to apply with enhanced effect on outcomes of policing. The strategy gives members of the community the assurance that the Police are available immediately on demand and includes;

6.1.1 Border patrols

Police officers patrolled borders with neighbouring countries such as Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe to combat cross border crime as well as enforcing COVID-19 Regulations.



Border patrol by police officers

6.1.2 Boat patrols

Patrol boats are deployed to monitor safety in areas such as Chobe and Okavango. Over the past years, the patrols have helped to detect and deter cross border crimes, including poaching which is more prevalent in these areas. The presence of a police patrol boat contributes to tourist safety.



Boat patrol in Kasane

6.1.3 *Bicycle patrols*

Bicycle patrols serve as a measure to enhance police visibility. The patrols also enable timely response to reports in areas that are not easily accessible by other forms of transport.



Bicycle patrol in one of the shopping malls in Gaborone

6.1.4 *Aerial patrols*

Aerial surveillance allows for the provision of efficient police services. The policing platform provides aerial patrol response to emergency calls for service and traffic monitoring by assisting officers on the ground. Over the years, this service has been extended to other departments including the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, during wildlife protection missions.



Police helicopter on a border patrol at Maitengwe Village

6.1.5 Stop, Question and Search

The Stop-Question-and-Search aims to tackle crime and keep the streets safe. The strategy is deployed in areas with higher levels of crime such as break-ins and burglaries.



Police officers conducting stop, question and search during their patrols

6.2 Community Policing

Community involvement is an integral part of policing. It helps build rapport between the police and members of the community, which is necessary for collaborative efforts in crime prevention. The two parties continued to identify and solve crime problems jointly at community level. The platform for carrying out collective efforts are Cluster Policing and Neighbourhood Watch.



Above and below: Police officers engaging with various sectors of the community in the fight against GBV

6.3 Volunteer Policing

This strategy augments police visibility. Members of the community are engaged in patrols to prevent crime in their localities on a voluntary basis. During the year 2020, a total of 31,721 people enrolled for participation in Volunteer Policing Programme.



Community police volunteers

6.4 Public Education on Crime

Public awareness on crime and prevention measures helps promote safety practices to reduce vulnerability to crime. Education efforts continued to characterises policing during the year under review with members of the community reached at Schools, Business Community Forums, Kgotla Meetings, Farmers Associations and Youth Forums.



Above and below: Police officers engaging with members of the community at different forums

6.5 Safer City Strategy - Video Surveillance Cameras

BPS has deployed surveillance cameras through the Safer City Programme to enhance crime detection and apprehension of Road Traffic Act violators. The project that was introduced in Gaborone in 2018 has since been rolled out to the City of Francistown in the North. The year 2020 saw a detection of 450 cases in Gaborone as compared to 130 in 2019 whilst the Francistown component registered 201 cases between October and December 2020.



Police officers manning Safer City Control Room

6.6 Forensic Support

BPS uses scientific technology to examine and analyse evidence from crime scenes to assist in investigating and prosecuting perpetrators of crime. The capability links the suspect to the crime scene and exonerates the innocent.

The analysis of evidence is carried out under three functional areas: Forensic Laboratory, Criminal Record Bureau, and Cyber Forensics Branch. During the year under review, an increase of 28.8% was realised in respect of the number of cases referred for scientific examination. In particular, a total of 74,292 pieces of evidence were examined in 2020; a rise from the 57,659 registered the previous year. Substantial increases were observed in respect of samples relating to dagga, fingerprint, footwear impression and wildlife identification.



Police forensic technician on duty

Table 12 : Number of samples analysed – Year 2019 & 2020

Type of samples	Year 2019	Year 2020	Percentage Change
Biology			
Homicide	199	124	-37.7%
Sexual Assault	1,326	1,444	8.9%
Trace Evidence	8	6	-25.0%
Livestock identification	184	203	10.3%
Wildlife identification	37	53	43.2%
Human Identification	281	331	17.8%
Enquiry	478	295	-38.3%
Sub-total	2,513	2,456	-2.3%
Chemistry			
Dagga	1,029	1,347	30.9%
Other Drugs	97	106	9.3%
Blood Alcohol	314	344	9.6%
Toxicology	155	105	-32.3%
Physical Chemistry	35	36	2.9%
Sub-total	1,630	1,938	18.9%
Criminalistics			
Ballistics	92	143	55.4%
Footwear Impression	11	15	36.4%
Tool marks Impression	3	2	-33.3%
Questioned document	66	61	-7.6%
Fingerprint	53,344	69,677	30.6%
Sub-total	53516	69898	30.6%
Total	57,659	74,292	28.8%

6.7 GBV Prevention & Response Measures

Measures are adopted to prevent GBV and bring justice to survivors. During the year under review, several initiatives were implemented.

- Providing uniform and standardised GBV handling services in collaboration with other stakeholders in accordance with agreed Development of Standard Operating Procedures
- The process for children to report incidents of Gender Based Violence and other abuses has been adapted to ensure an environment sensitive to the needs of children. A Police Child-Friendly Service Centre was established in Gaborone as a pilot project to inform the roll out to other places.
- The means of accessing police services have been augmented by introducing a toll-free number (0800 600 144) for GBV victims to report cases.
- A National GBV Campaign was launched in Molepolole with the First Lady of the Republic of Botswana, Ms Neo Jane Masisi officiating at the event which was later rolled out to Police Divisions.
- Youth Engagement on GBV with the target audience being male students' representatives from schools around the country. The meeting was intended to encourage boys to talk about their emotions and suggest solutions related to their challenges.



The newly established Police Child Friendly Service Centre in Gaborone

0800 600 144

Gender Based Violence

TOLLFREE NUMBER



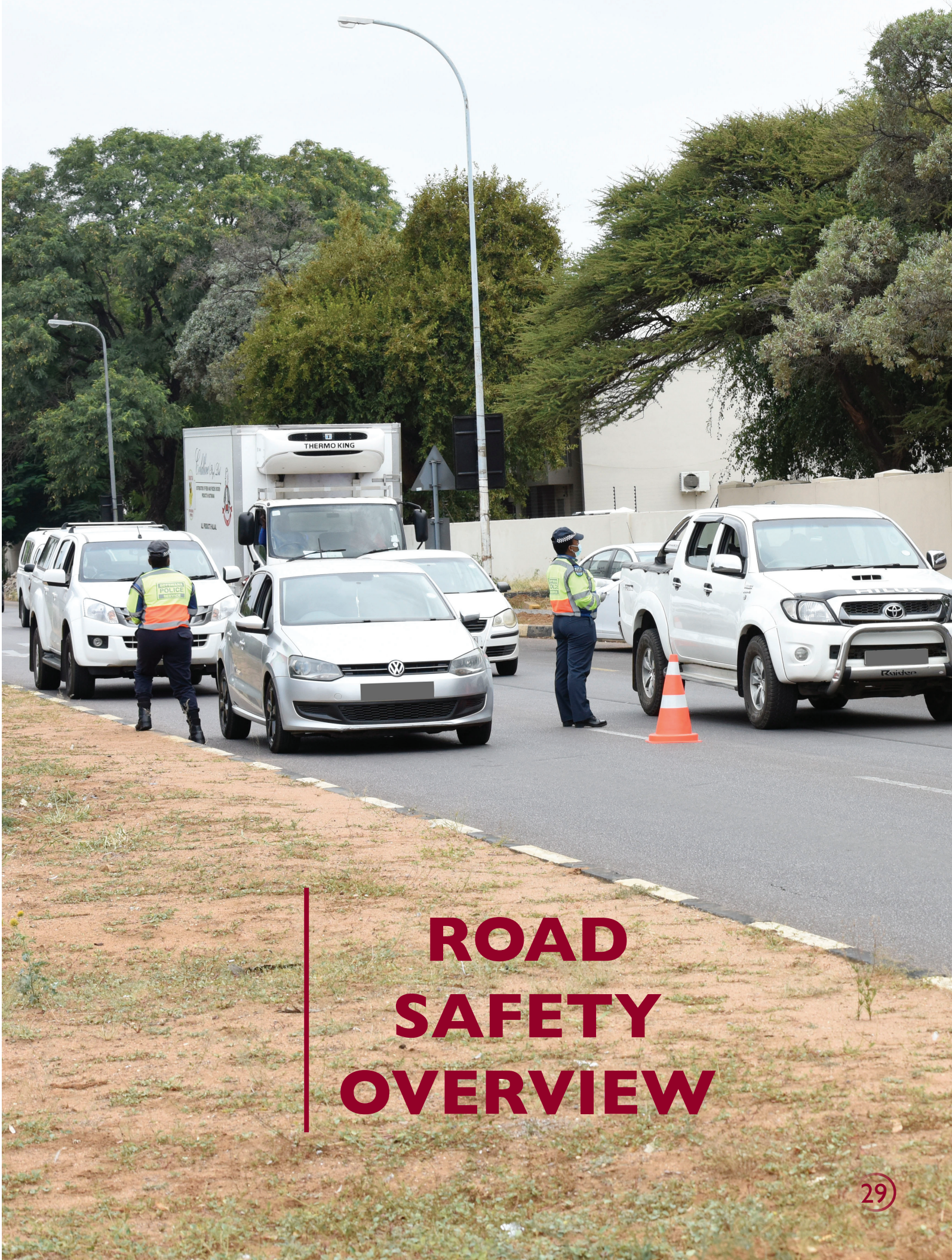
GBV tollfree number



First Lady of the Republic of Botswana Mrs Neo Jane Masisi (putting on a white shawl) officiating at the National GBV Campaign in Molepolole



Participants during the Youth Engagement on GBV meeting with the target audience being male students



ROAD SAFETY OVERVIEW

Traffic policing is one of the core functions of BPS which is focused on detecting and deterring behaviours associated with the risk of sustaining injuries in an accident. The focus of traffic law enforcement is skewed to road user behaviours that are associated with an increased risk of injury. These include drunken driving, speeding and non-use of seat belts; all of which account for a substantial proportion of road accidents that result in casualties.

7.1 Road Traffic Accidents

During the year 2020, a total of 15, 075 accidents were recorded, which is a reduction of 19.1% compared to 18, 623 accidents in 2019. Similarly, a decrease of 28.9% in the number of fatal casualties was registered. Part of this reduction is attributed to restrictions on travel and the sale of liquor as part of measures adopted to prevent the spread of COVID-19 virus.

Table 13: Road traffic accidents severity

	Accident Severity				Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Negligible	
Year 2019	361	701	2 909	14 652	18 623
Year 2020	263	509	2 392	11 911	15 075
Percentage Change	-27.1%	-27.4%	-17.8%	-18.7%	-19.1%

Table 14: Road traffic accidents severity

	Casualty			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Year 2019	457	1 183	4 802	6 442
Year 2020	325	819	3 908	5 052
Percentage Change	-28.9%	-30.8%	-18.6%	-21.6%

7.2 Distribution of Road Traffic Accidents

7.2.1 Distribution of road traffic accidents per Division

The analysis of road traffic accidents shows that the South Central Division registered the highest number of road traffic accidents. This is the most populated area covering the capital city.

Table 15: Road traffic accidents by severity by Police Division - 2020

Division	Accidents Severity				Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Negligible	
South Central	78	132	1, 192	7, 061	8, 463
Southern	62	152	413	1, 584	2, 211
Northern	61	115	407	1, 664	2, 247
North Central	64	113	405	1, 572	2, 154
Total	265	512	2, 417	11, 881	15, 075

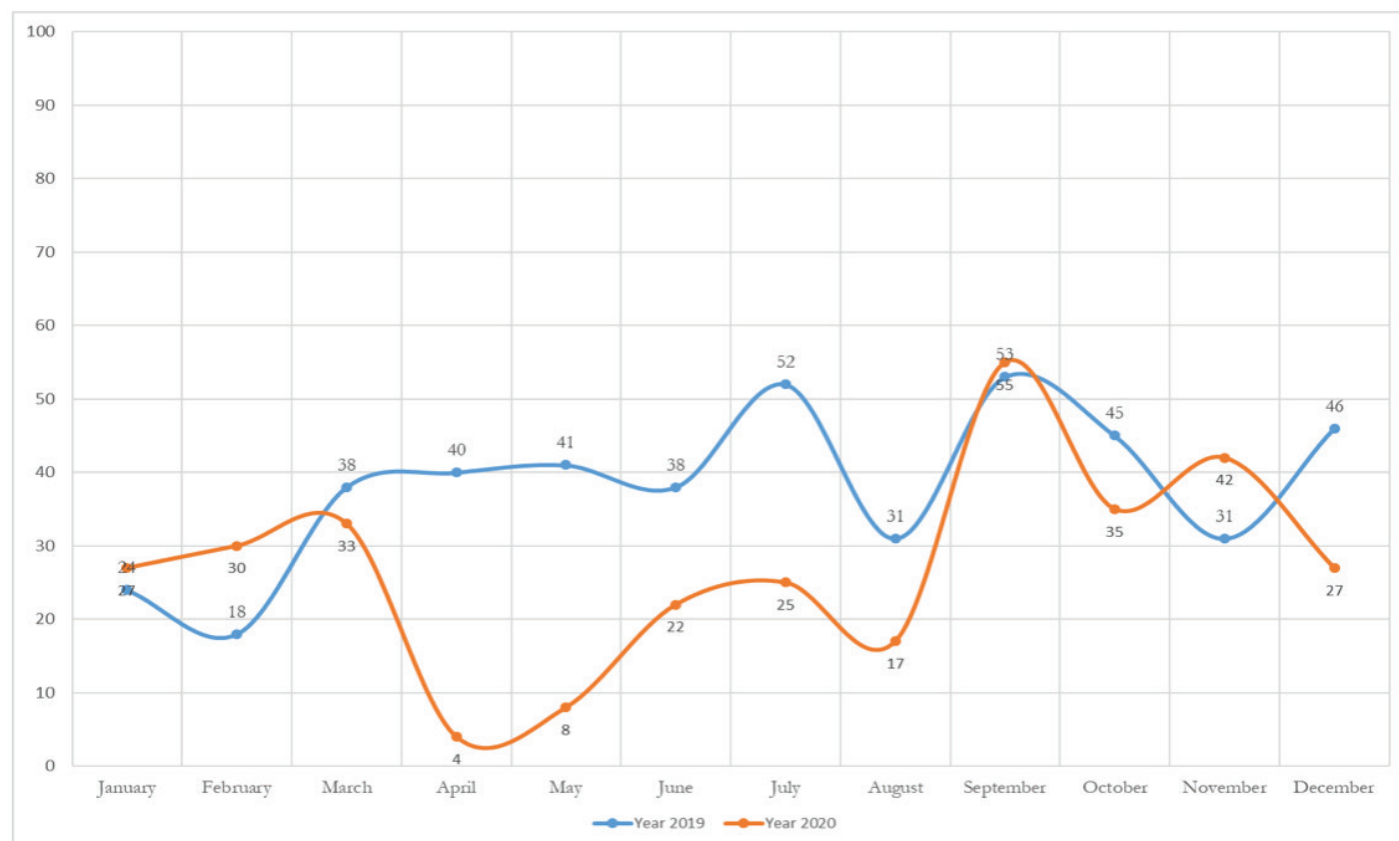
Table 16: Road casualties by Police Division

Division	Casualties Severity			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
South Central	88	197	1, 774	2, 059
Southern	73	226	729	1, 028
Northern	74	199	709	982
North Central	90	197	696	983
Total	325	819	3, 908	5, 052

7.2.2 Monthly Accidents Trends

The trend of accidents remained relatively the same save for the period between May and August 2020. This accounted for the net effect of reduction in the number of fatalities by 28.9%. The restrictions on travel and the sale of liquor coincides with the period of fewer accidents.

Graph I: Number of fatalities by month



7.2.2 Daily Accidents Trends

Road traffic accidents that caused loss of life occurred between Friday and Sunday which may be ascribed to increased movement. The three-day period contributed 214 deaths translating to 65.8% of the 325 deaths recorded in 2020.

Table 17: Fatalities by day of the week

Days of the week	Year 2019	Year 2020
Sunday	106	68
Monday	50	23
Tuesday	36	25
Wednesday	39	38
Thursday	46	25
Friday	55	62
Saturday	125	84
Total	457	325

7.2.3 Casualty by class and age

Distribution of casualty class and injury by age shows that people aged between 31 and 50 years were the most vulnerable to road traffic accidents accounting for 60%. Of the three types of road users, fatal injuries were higher among passengers.

Table 18: Casualty by class and age

Victim Age	Casualty class									Total
	Driver			Passenger			Pedestrian			
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
01 - 05	0	0	1	5	19	56	9	15	37	142
06 - 10	0	0	0	4	16	77	5	20	107	229
11 - 15	0	1	6	1	7	63	1	11	67	157
16 - 20	2	4	30	10	22	119	4	5	77	273
21 - 25	11	30	175	13	68	265	3	8	104	677
26 - 30	14	61	299	18	53	296	10	18	77	846
31 - 35	19	66	327	24	55	241	11	12	83	838
36 - 40	21	42	295	21	49	170	9	14	54	675
41 - 45	27	38	181	12	31	102	6	10	36	443
46 - 50	9	28	124	10	21	67	5	4	33	301
51 - 55	3	14	83	5	15	34	2	4	19	179
56 - 60	5	9	40	3	10	20	2	9	15	113
61 - 65	2	5	18	3	2	17	1	5	23	76
66 - 70	3	2	12	1	5	11	2	2	11	49
71 - 75	1	0	6	1	2	4	1	3	8	26
76 - 80	1	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	5	14
81 - 85	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	8
86 - 90	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	4
91 - 95	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	118	302	1, 599	133	375	1, 548	74	142	761	5, 052

7.2.4 Casualty by pedestrian manoeuvre

Pedestrians accounted for 977 injuries. The severity of injury varied according to pedestrian manoeuvre. It is too risky to cross the road, 61% of fatal injuries were observed under this type of manoeuvre.

Table 19: Casualties by pedestrian manoeuvre

Pedestrian manoeuvre	Casualties			Total
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	
Walking along road	7	8	64	79
Crossing road	45	81	381	507
Playing on road	1	2	11	14
On footpath	1	1	19	21
On the edge of road	7	18	127	152
Other	13	32	159	204
Total	74	142	761	977

7.3 Causes of Road Traffic Accidents

The culture of bad driving remains a challenge on Botswana roads. Elements of this present in the form of negligent driving and alcohol-impaired driving. This behaviour is responsible for 84.6% of the accidents recorded in the country during the year 2020. Animals on the road accounted for 11.1% whilst the other factors such as passenger error, pedestrian error, vehicle defects, road surface condition, weather condition and obstructions on the road led to 4.3%.

Table 20: Causes of road accidents - Year 2020

Cause Of Accident	No. of Accidents	Relative Value (%)
Driver fatigue	48	0.3%
Negligent driving	11889	78.9%
Influence of drinks or drugs	335	2.2%
Unlicensed driving	481	3.2%
Passenger error	33	0.2%
Pedestrian error	221	1.5%
Vehicle defects	151	1.0%
Road surface condition	72	0.5%
Weather condition	8	0.1%
Animals on the road	1671	11.1%
Obstructions on the road	166	1.1%
Total	15075	100.0%

7.4 Preventive Measure for Accidents

Botswana Police Service employed focused law enforcement and education campaigns in order to continue progressive improvement of road safety.

7.5 Law Enforcement

BPS continued to prioritise law enforcement as a preventive measure for accidents. This policing effort comprised speed management operations, sobriety check-up, saturation patrols, strategic roadblocks and traffic lights monitoring.

The number of road traffic offences however, went down by 14% during the year under review, from 352,556 cases recorded in 2019 to 301,844 in 2020. The decrease in traffic offences is attributed to restrictions on travel and the sale of liquor.



Highway patrol officer operating a speed trap machine

Table 21: Road Traffic Offences - Year 2020

Type of traffic offence	Year 2019	Year 2020	Percentage Change
Speeding	91,295	60,476	-34%
Drunken driving	8,442	5,953	-29%
Careless Driving	13,363	11,313	-15%
Using a mobile phone whilst driving	6,018	5,483	-9%
Driving without licence	32,604	37,495	15%
Failure to Produce Driving Licence	2,005	1,737	-13%
Failure to wear seat belt	33,884	30,923	-9%
Red light jumping	18,811	11,304	-40%
Offences relating to PSVs	3,210	1,954	-39%
Others	142,924	135,206	-5%
Total	352,556	301,844	-14%

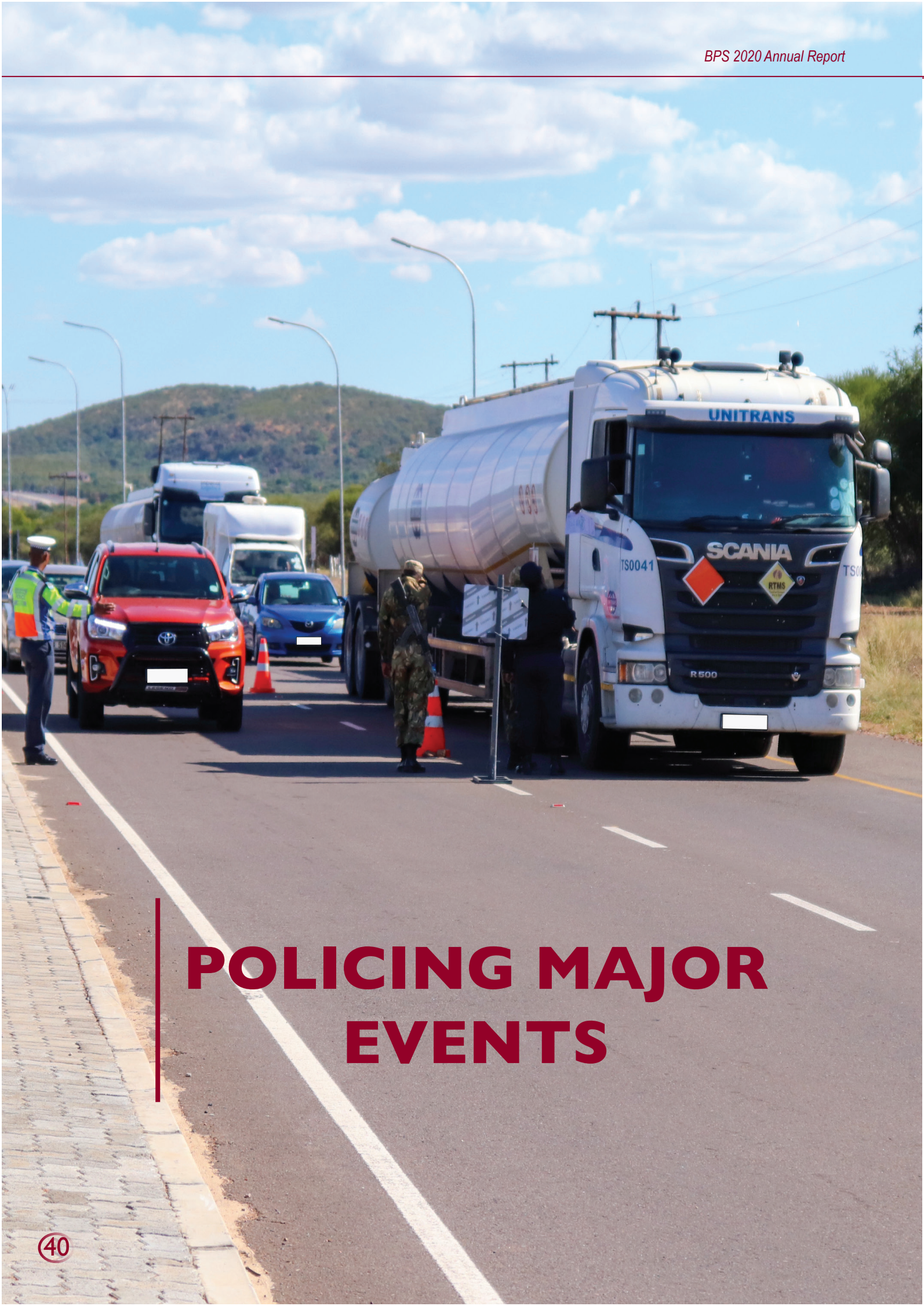
7.6 Road Safety Education

Road safety education plays a vital role in promoting road-user compliance. The education pillar was driven through School outreach programme, 60 Days of Action on Crime and Road Safety and the Target 80, 000 Youth Driver Educational Campaign.

Road safety continued to attract the attention of all stakeholders in order to reverse the incidents of road traffic accidents. In the past years, some of the initiatives undertaken include Joint Media Releases, Joint Billboard Advertisement and the Accident-Free A1/A2 Campaign.



Police officers educating members of the public on road safety



POLICING MAJOR EVENTS

8.1 Enforcement of COVID-19 Regulations

BPS, as the primary law enforcement agency, had to ensure that COVID-19 regulations were enforced. The regulations changed the policing landscape and reprioritisation of resources. The following activities were employed;

8.1.1 Patrols and Roadblocks

Police patrols focusing on enforcement of COVID-19 protocols were conducted within demarcated zones to ensure compliance to, among others, restrictions on travel and sale of alcohol.



Police road block during lock down

8.1.2 Escorts

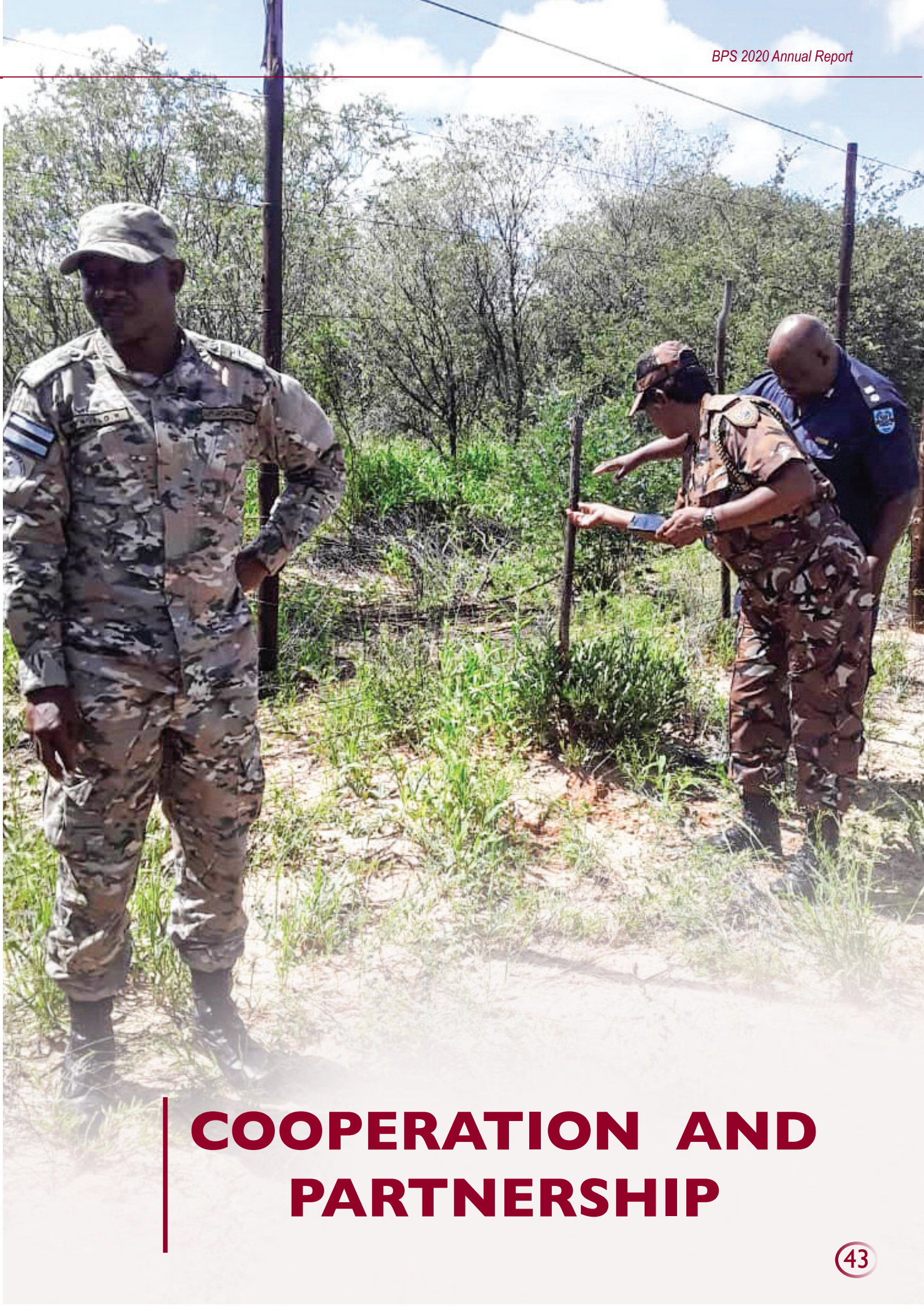
At the beginning of the pandemic, the police escorted COVID-19 positives to Quarantine Centres. Cargo trucks destined for domestic essential supplies and transit were also escorted upon their entry into the country to ascertain drivers' adherence to COVID-19 Protocols.



Police escorting cargo trucks to ensure compliance with the COVID-19 Protocols

8.1.3 Provision of security at Quarantine Centres

Police officers provided security at Quarantine Centres to ensure that the quarantined did not leave the centres, interact amongst themselves or get visitors.



COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP

BPS continues to cooperate and partner with internal and external law enforcement agencies as well as stakeholders in various settings. This helped law enforcement agencies to share information, strengthen collaborations and ultimately deliver effectively on their mandate.

9.1 Bi-National Commission (BNC)

Bi-National Commissions are vital for strengthening partnerships among countries where national issues, including crime, are discussed. The 2nd Session of the Bi-National Commission (BNC) between Botswana and Zimbabwe was held in Maun, Botswana, from 25th to 26th February 2020.



The Minister of Defence, Justice & Security Hon. Thomas Kagiso Mmusi (L), Botswana Defence Force Commander Lt Gen Placid Segokgo (M) and the Commissioner of Police Mr Keabetswe Makgophe at the Bi-National Commission Botswana/Zimbabwe held in Maun

9.2 Joint Permanent Commission (JPC) on Defence and Security

JPC provides a platform for countries to evaluate defence and security issues culminating in resolutions aimed at attaining a safe environment. The 28th Session of the Botswana/Namibia Joint Permanent Commission on Defence and Security (JPCDS) was held in Gaborone, Botswana, from 18th to 19th February 2020.



The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security Ms Matshidiso Bokole (R), Botswana Defence Force Commander Lt Gen Placid Segokgo (M) and the Commissioner of Police Mr Keabetswe Makgophe during the Joint Permanent Commission Botswana/Namibia held in Gaborone

9.3 Joint Law Enforcement Patrols

Several joint patrols were conducted with internal law enforcement agencies and stakeholders for public education and prevention of offences related to such departments. The agencies involved include;

- Botswana Defence Force,
- Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services,
- Department of Wildlife & National Parks,
- Department of Forestry & Range Resources,
- Botswana Unified Revenue Services,
- Department of Immigration & Citizenship,
- Department of Road Transport & Safety,
- Bye Law,
- Security Services; and
- Department of Veterinary Services etc.



BPS in partnership with other stakeholders conducting road safety awareness along AI Highway.

9.4 SARPPCO Activities

Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPPCO) is a regional body established in 1995 to prevent and fight cross-border crime, amongst others. The organisation draws activities that are then implemented by the Member States as individuals or jointly. During the year under review, the following activities took place under the auspices of SARPPCO;

- Botswana Police Service assumed the roving SARPPCO Chairmanship from Zimbabwe on 17th June 2020.
- The SARPPCO/AFRIPOL virtual collaborative meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 19th October 2020.
- As the Chairman of SARPPCO, the Commissioner of Botswana Police Service officiated at the SARPPCO School of Excellence virtual graduation on 15th December 2020 in Harare, Zimbabwe.
- Operation Thunder 2020, targeting wildlife crime, was conducted in partnership with the Department of Wildlife & National Parks and Directorate of Intelligence and Security Services, culminating in the arrest of 31 persons in the process.
- BPS through Operation Basadi participated in the 9th episode of operations by SARPPCO. The Operation which was held countrywide, targeted perpetrators in cases of violence against women and children.



The Commissioner of Police Mr Keabetswe Makgophe (C) during a virtual SARPPCO Chairmanship handing over meeting

9.5 SADC and EU Partnership

Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the European Union (EU) partnered in sponsoring two GBV workshops for police officers and their stakeholders. The objective was to create a platform for stakeholders to identify gaps in GBV service provision and come up with solutions.



Participants during a GBV workshop in Gaborone



POLICE FACILITIES

The police perform their tasks of rendering services to achieve public safety and security utilising available resources. The capacity of the Botswana Police Service is built in accordance with the National Development Plan II and the Police Corporate Development Strategy IV.

10.1 Recurrent Budget

The Recurrent Budget for Botswana Police Service for the Financial year 2020/2021 was P2,757,388,830. Under this budget component, the expenditure required to meet operational costs reached P2,746,929,254 translating to 99.6% of the Warranted Provision as of 31st March 2021.

10.2 Development Budget

The Development Budget for the financial year 2020/21 was P309,100,000. As of 31st March 2021, the overall expenditure had reached 73% of the Provision.

10.2.1 Completed Development Projects

- Construction of Etsha I and New Xade Police Posts
- Procurement of 136 housing units from BHC at Extension II in Gaborone, Tutume, Palapye and Tati Siding.

10.2.2 On-going Projects

- Construction of Maitengwe Police Station and 31 staff houses
- Construction of Block 10 staff houses in Gaborone
- Construction of Forensic Science Services Laboratory
- Construction of Semolale Police Station and 26 staff houses
- Safer City (Surveillance Cameras)
- Construction of 14 staff houses in Tsabong
- Roll-out of computerised Human Resource Management System to all Police Districts and Stations
- Construction of 10 Police Posts and Base Camps
- BPS Aircraft Hangar
- Minor maintenance works at various Police facilities



Maitengwe Police Station still under construction



New Xade Police Post during handing over



Tsolamosese Police Post during handing over





HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Botswana Police Service values its human capital as a key input in the service delivery process. The organisation has adopted a process of developing and maintaining a quality workforce that can thrive in the rapidly changing criminal landscape to support organisational strategies.

11.1 Recruitment

Traditionally, the BPS conducts Pre-Service training for new members of the BPS - Cadets and Recruit Constables. During the year under review, the Pre-Service training was not implemented due to the outbreak of COVID-19. Nevertheless, one hundred and one (101) Special Constables were oriented into the policing business before deployment to various areas.

11.2 Training and Development

The development of a quality workforce entails implementing an Annual Training Plan to create critical policing competencies. During the year 2020, a total of 89 police officers enrolled for training at institutions of higher learning, locally and abroad.

The International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), which was established through a joint initiative between the governments of Botswana and the United States of America, continued to provide training to members of internal and external law enforcement agencies. The institution focuses on leadership and legal/policy frameworks necessary to facilitate effective law enforcement within the parameters of basic human rights. During the year under discussion, ILEA conducted nine courses where 357 officers from Africa were trained.

11.3 Attrition

Every year, the BPS workforce decreases the size through attrition. During the year under review, 111 Police Officers, 102 Special Constables and 19 support staff exited BPS due to resignations, retirements, dismissal and death.

11.4 Social Welfare Services

BPS promotes a healthy workforce and has formulated welfare programmes by offering counselling services to empower officers for the accomplishment of health and wellness goals. During the year, 663 BPS employees and 293 members of the public received counselling services.

11.5 Staff Welfare Schemes

The Botswana Police Service continues to recognise the correlation between the performance of work tasks and employee financial security. Officers are supported through various programmes that are continually reviewed to match the officer's needs.

11.5.1 Botswana Police Savings and Loan Guarantee Scheme

The Scheme provides a savings platform to members at favourable rates. The objective of the Scheme is to allow members access to finance for the improvement of their economic status. For the year under review, BPS has entered into agreements with three banks to provide loans to members at negotiated interest rates. The portfolio also includes personal, auto and home loans.

11.5.2 Mphemphe Insurance Agency (PTY) LTD

The company was incorporated to provide access to insurance and remedies to risk factors at affordable premium rates. The products offered under the Agency are group credit life, group funeral scheme, group life assurance and general insurance.

11.5.3 Police Relief Fund

The Fund offers funeral services for members and their spouses at a nominal contribution per month.

Police departments continue to promote positive relations between police officers and members of the public. The BPS utilises corporate social responsibility to increase public confidence and cultivate a conducive environment for collaborative crime prevention efforts by police and the community.

12.1 Community Service

During the year, members of BPS built four houses in Kedia, Letlhakeng, Pilikwe and Jakalas No.2 villages. To this date, the organisation has built 70 houses since 2006 to house deserving members of society. In addition, consumer products such as clothing and toiletry were also donated across the country.



House No. 67
Kedia



House No. 68
Jakalas No.2



House No.69
Pilikwe



House No. 70
Letlhakeng

12.2 Contribution towards COVID-19 Relief Fund

In anticipation of the negative impact on the country's socio-economic status by the COVID-19 pandemic, the government established a COVID-19 Relief Fund for the sustenance of every member of society. Police officers responded to this moral notion by contributing 10 million Pula.



His Excellency, Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi, President of the Republic of Botswana receiving a cheque of P10 Million Pula from the Commissioner of Police Mr Keabetswe Makgophe as contributions towards the COVID-19 Relief Fund by members of the Botswana Police Service

MOTIVATIONAL SPEECH FOR POLICE OFFICERS

The following is excerpted from the commencement speech given to the Dayton (Ohio) Police Academy Class 108 by Dr. Kathy Platoni, Psy.D., DAIPM, FAIS.

The hardest job you will ever love

This is your day to shine. Do not tarnish what you have accomplished by losing sight of who you are when you don your uniform. What you have chosen to do is a mission, a calling, no less, as guardians of the public safety. Do not take the tasks inherent in this noble and distinguished undertaking lightly. Every day of your life in uniform, you will be referred to as law enforcement officers, though likely only a small portion of what you will be doing on the job is enforce the law.



Sometime during your career, you will save a life — or many lives for that matter — by putting your own on the line, because this is what you have been called to do. You have been entrusted to respond to those crises that encompass the very worst moments of the lives of our local citizenry. And many times and on many days, you will be called upon to accomplish what exceeds the bounds of what any human being should bear witness to with regard to man's inhumanity to man and this will sear your soul with all that is wrong and terrible and unpalatable within our society.

And yet, you will react with the utmost professionalism, as that is part and parcel of what your mission entails. So much of what you will do exceeds the bounds of what involves enforcement of the law, but is nevertheless very much, an unequivocal aspect of the duties of a law enforcement officer. Serve your community with all the pride you can muster and recognize that so many facets of your commitment to the law enforcement profession calls for being the wonderful sons and daughters and family members and friends and neighbors within the community you serve.

[police academy graduation speech: The hardest job you will ever love, accessed 26 March 2021, <http://PoliceOne.com>](http://PoliceOne.com)



BOTSWANA POLICE COLLEGE

No. 1 District (Francistown)

Gerald Police Station
Kutlwano Police Station
Tatitown Police Station
Tonota Police Station
Matsiloje Police Station
Dukwi Police Station

No.2 District (Serowe)

Serowe Police Station
Palapye Police Station
Mahalapye Police Station
Martinsdrift Police Station
Machaneng Police Station
Shoshong Police Station
Maunatlala Police Station

No. 3 District (Gaborone)

Broadhurst Police Station
Central Police Station
Borakanelo Police Station
Urban Police Station
Tlokweng Police Station

No. 4 District (Lobatse)

Lobatse Police Station
Woodhall Police Station
Ramatlabama Police Station
Goodhope Police Station

No.5 District (Maun)

Maun Police Station
Sehitwa Police Station
Gumare Police Station
Shakawe Police Station
Seronga Police Station
Maun Airport Police Station

No. 6 District (Gantsi)

Gantsi Police Station
Kalkfontein Police Station
Charleshill Police Station
Ncojane Police Station

No. 7 District (Kasane)

Kasane Police Station
Kasane Airport Police Station
Kazungula Police Station
Pandamatenga Police Station
Kachikau Police Station

No. 8 District (Letlhakane)

Letlhakane Police Station
Orapa Police Station
Rakops Police Station
Nata Police Station
Sowa Police Station
Dukwi Police Station
Gweta Police Station

No. 9 District (Tsabong)

Tsabong Police Station
Middlepits Police Station
Werda Police Station
Bokspits Police Station
Tshane Police Station
Kang Police Station

No. 10 District (Selibe-Phikwe)

Selibe-Phikwe Police Station
Botshabelo Police Station
Bobonong Police Station
Serule Police Station
Bainsdrift Police Station
Semolale Police Station

No. 11 District (Molepolole)

Molepolole Police Station
Thamaga Police Station
Letlhakeng Police Station
Takatokwane Police Station
SojwePolice Station

No. 12 District (Mochudi)

Mochudi Police Station
Sikwane Police Station
Olifants Drift PoliceStation
Dibete Police Station

No. 13 District (Mogoditshane)

Mogoditshane Police Station
Gaborone West Police Station
Naledi Police Station
Ramotswa Police Station
Sir Seretse Khama Airport Police Station

No.14 District (Kanye)

Kanye Police Station
Moshupa Police Station
Jwaneng Police Station
Phitshane Molopo Police Station
Sejelo Police Station
Mabutsane Police Station

No.15 District (Francistown]

Central (Francistown) Police Station
Tutume Police Station
Tshesebe Police Station
Masunga Police Station
Francistown Airport Police Station
Nata Police Station
Sowa Police Station

No.16 District (Mahalapye)

Dibete Police Station
Machaneng Police Station
Mahalapye Police Station
Martinsdrift Police Station
Shoshong Police Station
Mahalapye CentralPolice Station



Note_

Note



Design & Layout: Public Relations Unit **Publisher:** Botswana Police Service Private Bag 0012 Gaborone
Website: www.police.gov.bw **Facebook:** Botswana Police Service **Email:** Police@gov.bw